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CONGRESS SUPPORT OF U.S. TROOPS 'ASSURED'

PY271654 Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 27 Aug (AFP) -- The support of the Bolivian Congress for the presence of the U.S. troops -- to fight against drug trafficking in Bolivia -- was virtually assured today with the motion by the conservative Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] deputies.

Despite having criticized President Paz for having allowed the U.S. Rangers to enter the country without Congress' approval, ADN Deputy Alfredo Arce Carpio said that we must put all the red tape aside and approve the fundamental issue, which is the fight against drug trafficking. Afterward, Deputy Mario Rueda Pena, from the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], was prevented from replying to Deputy Arce by shouts and insults coming from the officialist bloc, forcing the session to be ended.

Nevertheless, ADN and Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] votes together constitute enough of a majority to legalize the U.S. military presence.

The 170 U.S. soldiers and members of the Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA, arrived in the country on 15 July in a Galaxy airplane, which also brought six Black Hawk helicopters to help destroy dozens of cocaine factories, although they did not help arrest any important drug trafficker.

According to Waldo Cerruto, another deputy from the ADN, a political force led by former president Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-78), congress will determine how long the U.S. troops will stay in Bolivia if they are needed.

President Paz' authorization provoked harsh internal criticism and prompted the creation of a national sovereignty defense council, as well as negative commentaries by the Peruvian, Colombian and Guatemalan Governments.

BARTHELEMY: SITUATION UNDER CONTROL, NO ARRESTS

PY280231 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has said that there are no people under arrest in the country and so far tranquillity prevails in the march for life being conducted by Bolivian mineworkers.

The minister praised the church call for dialogue and said the government has already established its position on the problem of state mines.

[Begin recording] [Barthelemy] I hope a solution can be found through dialogue, but the fact is that a response to the proposal for dialogue has already been received. A public response has been issued indicating that no dialogue whatsoever will be accepted if it is not what those political and union leaders want.

[Reporter] Is the government going to state its position?

[Barthelemy] No. The government has stated its position. It has been stated through a decree rehabilitating Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] which we believe is the only way to solve the problem. [end recording]

In conclusion, the interior minister said the situation in the country is under control and the government hopes that all pending conflicts will be solved with the understanding of all national sectors.

Miners Reject Decree

PY271425 Paris AFP in Spanish 2241 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 26 Aug (AFP) -- Miner federation leaders have categorically rejected a decree decentralizing the mining corporation of Bolivia (Comibol), charging that the decree, which was issued today, is genocidal and unconstitutional.

The leaders made this statement during a press conference in Patacamaya, 112 km south of La Paz, where over 5,000 miners, their families, and priests have arrived on a so-called march for life to demand that their jobs be preserved. The miners began marching on 22 August in Oruro and plan to end the march in La Paz, 230 km from Oruro. Organizations like the International Red Cross, the Human Rights Assembly, universities, political parties, and civic associations have supplied food and medicines to the marchers.

Miner leader Simon Reyes said the decentralization of Comibol will benefit private companies, which will seize the more profitable mines. He stressed that the miners will not abandon their jobs. Reyes added that the miners and the peasants of the region will sign a mutual defense pact, because peasants will also be affected since they will no longer be able to sell their products to the Comibol camps.

It was reported that the march for life will end in La Paz, where the government is seated, between 29 August and 1 September.

'STATE OF SIEGE' POSSIBLE TO DETER ARMS 'RING'

PY280317 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The government will adopt all proper measures to break up the extremist ring that has smuggled arms into the country: a state of siege is one feasible alternative, but its enforcement depends on the evaluation of events. Government Secretary General Francisco Cuadra made this comment today during a talk with journalists after a long Cabinet meeting that was also attended by Government Junta members and ministry under secretaries. The meeting was chaired by President Pinochet.

Cuadra said the main issue discussed was the discovery of the arms caches, in addition to the instructions issued by the president to each minister. The Cabinet also heard three reports. [passage omitted]

[Cuadra] "There was a detailed report on the present international situation, particularly regarding bilateral relations with border countries, and a specific briefing on the reports that have been issued at the international level by the Foreign Ministry through our embassies throughout the world, and particularly at the United Nations and the OAS, on background details regarding the arms caches found in the 3d Region and the metropolitan region." [passage omitted]

He also noted that the government is investigating everything that has happened.

[Cuadra] "[passage omitted] The government believes that there must be no hesitation nor contradictions on the part of citizen sectors and that they must be realistic so as to [words indistinct].

"The authentic responsibility [words indistinct] in our country is to isolate, eradicate, and confront all those sectors responsible for introducing an arms cache to promote violence, and chaos, and start a true civil war."

Cuadra noted that the government has called on the public to avoid social disagreement or secondary or inappropriate demands. He insisted that pertinent measures have been enforced from the very minute the arsenal was discovered in Carrizal Bajo in the 3d Region.

[Cuadra] "From the start of the investigations -- which led to the discovery of the arms caches in the 3d Region and later in the metropolitan region -- the government has been responding appropriately with what the situation demands.

"Therefore, each day we are evaluating the situation. The government believes it is not appropriate to accelerate certain situations if they are not truly justified by events."

Cuadra said measures appropriate to the situation will be implemented by resorting to all legal and constitutional means available.

Asked whether a state of siege would be imposed again, Cuadra said that this is a measure established by the Constitution and, just as has been noted by the defense minister, it is an alternative but that its enforcement depends on the evaluation of the situation.

He said the government believes some proposals made by Cardinal Fresno regarding an agreement between Chileans are interesting, but at present the government is mainly concerned with breaking up the subversive plan discovered when the arms caches were found.

[Cuadra] "In the press, we read the proposals made by His Excellency Cardinal Fresno. In this regard, the government finds that some proposals are quite interesting but our main concern at this time is to break up the entire subversive plan and its ramifications, among which are the arsenals found in the 3d and metropolitan regions.

"According to the information we have, there are weapons distributed throughout the country. These arms were part of the arms caches which have a high fire power and, therefore, can be used by terrorist groups. Our main concern now is to break up this ring."

Asked about Admiral Merino's statement about possible amendments to the Constitution, Cuadra said the government has always accepted the fact that in theory the Constitution could be amended because any law is susceptible to amendments. But he said the practicality of amending the Constitution depends on political, economic, and social circumstances and it has been noted that at present, this is not justified.

Asked about the government's opinion regarding the National Accord's proposal to hold free elections, Cuadra said although this proposal has not been studied in detail, he believes that the so-called National Accord has lost importance in view of the actions and statement made by its members.

Arms Transport Described

PY271603 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0344 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 26 Aug (EFE) -- The largest arms, ammunitions, and explosives caches ever discovered in Chile during the 13 years of Pinochet government were brought ashore in fishing boats, according to a statement by the skipper of one of those boats.

Last night, the state-owned television station (Canal 7) aired the statement of Nelson Asencio Pardo, supposedly one of the 22 people arrested by security organizations in connection with the discovery of clandestine arsenals which -- it has been said -- were owned by the Marxist group Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).

In the account made public by the National Intelligence Center (CNI, political police), the military materiel found and seized weighed more than 50 tons, and was brought ashore in 2 shipments, one early this year, and the other on 27 July.

According to the Nelson Asencio Pardo's statement, he was in charge of the second shipment. He said he had become involved in the operation in May when a man, who introduced himself as "Pedro," offered to finance the purchase of a fishing boat that would be operated by Pardo to create jobs in the area of Coquimbo, a port located 460 km North of Santiago.

"Pedro" told Pardo he knew him since the 1960's when Pardo was a communist leader of a fishermen's union. "Pedro" then proceeded to give Pardo 6 million pesos ($30,000), with which the latter made a down-payment on the fishing boat Astrid Sue and agreed to pay another 2 million pesos ($10,000) later.

Continuing his televised statement, Pardo said that he -- as a brand new skipper -- went to see "Pedro" to give him "an account" after the fishing boat was acquired and the fishing operations had started with a crew, which was contracted for the purpose. At that time, "Pedro" revealed the real objective of the purchase of the boat: Transporting contraband arms.

In a broken voice, Pardo said that "Pedro" and his associates had forced him to accept the mission, threatening his family should Pardo refuse. They told me, Pardo asserted, that they were going "to burn my daughter." Then, on 22 July, associates of "Pedro" took over the fishing boat and at gunpoint forced the crew to go along with their plan. Next, they brought modern navigational and satellite communications equipment onto the fishing boat.

The boat under Pardo's command sailed off the coast and after approximately 26 hours, reached a point on the Pacific Ocean, presumably located out of the 200-mile zone, where it rendezvoused with a ship that appeared to be Cuban.

"When I boarded the ship, I saw a picture of Fidel Castro hanging on the wall of one of its compartments," Pardo said.

The skipper of the Astrid Sue recounted that it took about 10 hours to transfer the load of arms, ammunitions, explosives, and other materiel. According to Pardo, the load totaled some 35-40 tons, not counting the boxes that fell into the sea. The return trip was made in bad weather and so it took nearly 48 hours to reach the site chosen on the coast early on 25 July. The unloading was done over the next two days in the predawn hours, with the help of some 50 people on shore.

The skipper's testimony was aired by the state-owned television station on the same day the military prosecutor's office began to interrogate 22 suspected terrorists, who had been arrested in connection with the finding of the clandestine arsenals.

According to official reports, part of the materiel consists of: 3,115 U.S. M-16 rifles with almost 2 million rounds of ammunition; 114 Katiushka RPG-7 rocket launchers with 1,863 antitank rockets; 167 Law rocket launchers; approximately 2,800 kg of explosives; and other materiel.

11 Subversives Sought

PY280335 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Eleven terrorists, who are under order of arrest for their connection with the gigantic arms caches recently found in the 3d and metropolitan regions, are still at large. The information about the existence of these 11 terrorists was reported by special military Judge Lorenzo Andrade, who is in charge of investigating the serious extremist plan. In a talk with the press, the military judge said he issued arrest warrants against 11 extremists. He also said that the 14 persons who were questioned yesterday afternoon -- placed under arrest and held incommunicado -- admitted their involvement in the arms caches case. The military judge noted that the 14 extremists have confessed they participated in the illegal introduction of arms to the country.

Regarding the 11 extremists at large, he said they are people who were involved in the arms caches discovered by security services in the Carrizal Bajo sector, about 90 km from the Vallenar coast.

He added that on 30 August at the latest, he will decide on the court proceedings to be undertaken against the 14 people who are under arrest and being held incommunicado at the preventive arrest center in Santiago Sur.

Investigations have established that at least two important offloadings were made from Cuban ships and, therefore, there might be more caches not yet detected. Judge Andrade has noted that orders were issued to carry out investigations in this regard.

Regarding the 14 people who are under arrest, the military judge noted two of those arrested have confessed they have participated in other violent activities.

Patrol System on 'Alert'

PY270338 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Relay from Arica]

[Text] Captain Guillermo Aranda Pinochet, the commander of the naval garrison and maritime governor of Arica, has said: Our electronic warning system is on permanent alert, and permanent maritime patrols are being conducted. He made this comment in relation to the possibility that the large Soviet factory and fishing ships that operate 200 nautical miles off the Chilean coast might try to unload arms and explosives near Arica.

The Arica naval chief received [words indistinct] the modern submarine Pilsen of the Chilean Navy, which stopeed for 3 hours in Arica after participating in a ceremony at Callao Port, Peru, at the invitation of the Peruvian Navy.

LANTERI CHARGES PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST ARMY

PY271608 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 Aug 86 p C-2

[Excerpt] Army Intelligence Department Director Brigadier General Julio Salazar Lanteri has charged that a propaganda campaign has been orchestrated to discredit the Chilean Armed Forces and the Army in particular. He added: "Marxist terrorism and its unconditional allies know very well that we are the pillar of our nation and our fatherland's most powerful moral reserve."

Salazar Lanteri stressed that if the Armed Forces remain united and committed to their duties, all attempts to create chaos will fail. "That is why we must keep on the alert against infiltration, which undermines patriotism and its foundations."

He said that the Army has been cowardly attacked and that several Army members have been treacherously murdered.

Salazar Lanteri made these remarks at a ceremony during which Ecuadoran military attache Colonel Miguel Eduardo Zaldumbide and Venezuelan defense attache Colonel Humberto Jose Nieto were awarded the medal of the "Star of the Military Order." [passage omitted]

BURNED STUDENT'S RELATIVES RELEASED AFTER ARREST

PY271337 Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 26 Aug (AFP) -- A military judge today ordered the release of a sister and brother-in-law of student Carmen Gloria Quintana, who -- according to witnesses -- was burned by a military patrol during a demonstration against the Pinochet government.

The 18-year-old university student was attacked together with Rodrigo Rojas de Negri, who died on 6 July of serious burns. Carmen Gloria is in critical condition with burns over 62 percent of her body at the Hospital del Trabajador in Santiago.

The military judge ordered the immediate release of Emilia Quintana and her husband, Sergio Fuentes, for lack of evidence. They had been arrested at their home on 25 August and accused of having helped construct a barricade when the two youths were set on fire.

Carmen Gloria's two relatives were confronted with the witness Pedro Martinez, who today was arrested at the order of the military judge for having admitted carrying two Molotov cocktails to set the barricade on fire.

The defense lawyers reported that another witness, who had blamed the military men for the incident, had been kidnapped for several hours by an unknown commando which threatened to kill him. The lawyers have requested a court injunction for this witness.

PS REPORTS KIDNAPPING OF THREE PARTY MEMBERS

PY272339 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Nestor Ortiz, a member of the Socialist Party [PS], has reported the kidnapping and arrest of three PS members. He indicated that two of them were detained yesterday by unidentified individuals and the other was detained this morning. Ortiz said that the first kidnapping, yesterday at 1830 at 427 San Antonio Street, involved Gonzalo Fuentes and Miguel Acevedo.

[Begin Ortiz] Two party members were kidnapped by unidentified individuals at 427 San Antonio Street at 1830 yesterday. This is what happened: A man who identified himself as Lieutenant Fuensalida came to the office where Gonzalo Fuentes and Miguel Acevedo work to tell them he had recovered the car stolen 3 days ago. When the two party members went out to identify the car, they were forced into a car with license No CN6986. They are considered missing, since no one has claimed responsibility for their detention. [end recording]

Ortiz added that another PS member identified as (Freddy Cantino), who recently returned from exile, was also kidnapped by unidentified individuals at 0940 today. Ortiz pointed out that the kidnapping occurred at the same office at 427 San Antonio Street. He also said that Gonzalo Fuentes is currently the private secretary of PS Secretary General Ricardo Nunez. It was later reported that Gonzalo Fuentes, Miguel Acevedo and (Freddy Raul Cantino de Rios) were arrested on orders from the Interior Ministry, and that they were being held at the headquarters of the National Intelligence Center, CNI, in accordance with the law.

Jorge Molinas, the PS deputy secretary and member of the Democratic Alliance, has condemned the detention of the three PS militants by unidentified individuals. As we reported, Gonzalo Fuentes, Miguel Acevedo, and (Freddy Cantino de Rios) have been detained. The first two were detained yesterday, and the other one this morning. According to an official report, they were arrested on orders from the Interior Ministry, and they are being held at the CNI headquarters, in accordance with the law. Jorge Molinas indicated that after these people were detained, their homes were raided.

[Begin Molinas recording] We denounce the treatment received by many people in Santiago and the rest of the country. Their homes are raided under the pretext of searching for arms. They are detained by individuals who have no authority or warrants, and who do not indicate where the detainees are being held.

We are returning to the worst times of repression against Chilean people and homes. We believe that this is a maneuver to silence the (Documenta) Publishing House, which has the task of disseminating the democratic thoughts of socialism. The people who were detained are peaceful people who have never been arrested or in any violent incident. [end recording]

Molinas said this is the reason the PS protests the detention of its members and demands the disclosure of the exact locations where they are being held. The PS also wants to know why the government acts as it does.

CARABINEROS INVADE UNIVERSITY, ARREST 37

PY280213 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 27 Aug (AFP) -- Reliable sources have reported that today the police invaded the College of Economics of the University of Chile -- the country's main university -- and arrested 37 students participating in a symbolic occupation of the college and supporting several demands.

According to student leaders, the students were dislodged by Carabineros -- the uniformed police -- at the request of college authorities in downtown Santiago.

The students of the College of Economics occupied the premises because of the silence of officials regarding their petitions, which include requests for student economic aid with limited resources, and for participation in the decisions of the college's Executive Board.

During recent months Chilean universities have experienced interference of university activity by General Augusto Pinochet's government.

TRUCK OWNERS CONFEDERATION PRESIDENT QUITS ANC

PY272040 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 20 Aug 86 p C5

[Excerpts] The president of the Chilean Truck Owners Confederation, Julio Lagos, yesterday announced that his confederation will no longer be represented in the National Civic Assembly [ANC] and that he personally has decided not to participate in this organization and not to follow directives issued by its leaders. [passage omitted]

Julio Lagos explained that the Chilean Truck Owners Confederation joined the ANC by the vote of only 4 associations, with 34 associations absent from the decisive meeting. He added that this fact, "has caused serious disunity among member associations of a traditionally united solidary confederation."

He finally announced that a national conclave will soon be called to decide what policy the confederation should follow. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT BARCO SPEAKS AT ECOPETROL ANNIVERSARY

PA260345 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration of Ecopetrol's [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise], 35th anniversary, President Virgilio Barco and Mines and Energy Minister Guillermo Perry Rubio spoke about national conciliation and the current government's oil policy to be followed for the next 4 years.

In 1951, when the reversion occurred, only the Barrancabermeja refinery existed. It handled 22,000 barrels of oil daily. Today, we have two refineries capable of refining approximately 220,000 daily barrels of crude oil. At that time, only three products -- gasoline, gas, and propane -- were produced. Today, more than 60 products are offered in the market. The government's efforts will be aimed at restoring national peace and making possible the progress of alternate cities, President Barco said today in Barrancabermeja.

[Begin Barco recording] In my inauguration speech I announced that to consolidate what we had achieved and move forward in the way of reconciliation, an agency linked directly to the presidency would be created to direct and coordinate the political, social, and economic plans which contribute toward normalcy and promote the restoration of zones affected by violence. [end recording]

The president also said that, with Ecopetrol resources, regions that require the state's presence will be reached. President Barco returned to Bogota this afternoon. His public activities slated for tomorrow include a meeting with the Liberal Party's Central Political Commission headed by former President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Further on Barco Speech

PA260446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0053 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Barrancabermeja, Colombia, 25 Aug (AFP) -- President Virgilio Barco demanded today the support of all of society to successfully complete the pacification and rehabilitation of the country.

At the commemoration of the 35th anniversary of Ecopetrol, Barco reiterated that to advance on a difficult path such as that of peace, "one needs determination, perseverance, goodwill, honesty, and loyalty in regard to commitments, procedures, and intentions."

After stressing that a new phase in the much needed reconciliation has begun, Barco noted that "it is a stage in which objectives and procedures are being institutionalized."

Outlining the policies that his government will follow to eradicate poverty, the president referred to the "alternate cities" [ciudades alternas] as a response to the isolation of rural areas.

"The alternate cities," he said, "will be centers of social and political modernization, as well as centers for the transfer of technology, including that which is applied to urban and regional planning and administration."

In conclusion, he referred to the administration of justice, emphasizing that the state will give the judges the instruments and protection needed to guarantee the impartial, effective, and prompt exercise of justice.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS U.S. OFFER OF RADAR

PA272000 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 25 Aug (AFP) -- It was announced this evening that the government has stated its opposition to the installation of radar offered by the United States on the island of San Andres, located 115 miles from the Nicaraguan coast.

In an official bulletin the offer was rejected because the conditions placed by the United States "are not satisfactory."

This explanation comes after the publication in the latest edition of the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK of an article that was later reported by an international news agency. According to the U.S. magazine, the radar -- which supposedly is for the purpose of controlling the air and sea activities of drug traffickers and illegal fishermen -- was really to "spy" on Nicaragua.

The press office of Narino Palace has issued the following communique: "The installation of radar on the island of San Andres for Colombian control of the air space and territorial waters of the San Andres archipelago has been a matter of discussion between the Colombian Government and U.S. ambassadors since 1983." The U.S. ambassador then was Mr Tambs. "When the offer was made," the communique adds, "it was determined that the radar was obsolete, that repair work was necessary, and that the installations of the plants and additional equipment would represent a high cost to Colombia."

"Following the visit to Bogota by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the presidential inauguration (on 7 August) the U.S. Ambassador (C. Gillespie) made a new proposal, which this time involved modern portable radar equipment." the note adds.

The communique states: "Although this radar would allow the Colombian Government to improve the security of, and the control over, the territorial waters and the air space of the archipelago, it has been established that the conditions offered by the U.S. Government are not satisfactory because the radar must be the property of the Colombian Government and be operated by the military forces of our country."

It must be noted that Colombia, one of the most zealous members of the Contadora Group for peace in Central America, has had sovereignty over San Andres since 1928 as a result of the signing of the Esguerra-Barcenas Treaty, which established possession of this island, that recently has been repeatedly claimed by the Nicaraguan Government.

SUPREME COURT CHIEF CALLS MAGISTRATES 'HOSTAGES'

PA271352 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 23 Aug 86 pp 1,3

[Communique issued by Fernando Uribe Restrepo, president of the Supreme Court of Justice; date not given]

[Text] I am very thankful to the president of the Republic; his secretary general; the government, defense, and justice ministers, and the high commands of the Army and national police for the efficient and appropriate manner in which they are fulfilling the most urgent needs of the Supreme Court.

The Colombian Army is willing to provide the special protection that the magistrates unfortunately need today, in view of the unprecedented attacks of which we are targets.

This determined and undoubtedly extreme action is only logical when one thinks that the constitutional code of laws must be defended with the same determination and zeal -- which we will have -- to defend the homeland's borders from enemy attack.

We, the magistrates of the Supreme Court, in some way, incredible as it might seem, are hostages in our offices, or politically persecuted inside our own country, because of the functions that the Constitution and the law assign us. Of course, we do not have a place to seek asylum.

In reference to the legal state system that has been in force for 100 years, it must not be forgotten -- as Daniel Webster said -- that without the Supreme Court, the Constitution would not be a constitution, nor would the government be a government.

Fernando Uribe Restrepo

President of the Colombian Supreme Court of Justice

OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

PA261511 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2328 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 25 Aug (REUTER) -- The new energy and mines minister of Colombia, Guillermo Perry, said today that the country will try to maintain its recently recovered self-sufficiency in oil until the next century.

Perry said that this goal demands that within the next 12 years, Colombia must find approximately 1.3 billion barrels of crude oil, which is equivalent to nearly one-third of the oil discovered throughout the oil history of the country.

He added this will entail drilling no less than 50 new wells per year.

Perry was appointed to the first Cabinet of President Virgilio Barco.

Speaking after the minister during a ceremony held in Barrancabermeja to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the Ecopetrol, the company's president, Alfredo Carvajal said that oil production amounts to approximately 340,000 barrels daily.

He did not give any export statistics, but an Ecopetrol spokesperson said that the petroleum products, including fuel oil, amounted to 8.91 million barrels in the first 7 months of the year, with a revenue of $184 million.

Some exports resumed this year, following an interruption of 10 years. The amount of 340,000 barrels daily is in sharp contrast with 108,000 barrels in January, and a goal of 390,000 barrels is set for late in 1986.

Carvajal, whose 18 months as Ecopetrol president will probably conclude next week when he is replaced by the newly appointed president, Francisco Chonna, emphasized that self-sufficiency and the resumption of oil exports will ease the trade imbalance by some $500 million this year.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DISCLOSES RESULTS OF RAIDS

PA260435 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The Defense Ministry has disclosed the result of 183 raids in 9 cities to capture drug traffickers and guerrillas. Twenty-three people were detained, and 2 kg of cocaine paste, 126 pistols and rifles, 4,000 rounds of ammunition, and $52,000 were confiscated.

The persons detained include Victor Eduardo Mera Buenaventura, who fled the United States after he was charged with drug trafficking. He was living happily in Bogota with two identities.

ARMY NOTES RESULTS OF CLASHES WITH REBELS

PA270420 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2012 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 26 Aug (DPA) -- The Army General Command reported today that during the first 19 days of President Barco's administration, 49 soldiers and 74 guerrillas died in armed clashes.

According to Defense Ministry reports, 30 military men, including soldiers and officers, were wounded during guerrilla attacks principally in the Departments of Antioquia, Cauca, Boyaca, Tolima, Valle, Cordoba, and the Arauca Intendancy, in the eastern part of the country near the Venezuelan border.

Military authorities reported today that 10 members of the Armed Forces died, and over 20 members of the so-called "America Battalion" were reported as casualties, as a result of bloody clashes which took place especially in southwestern Cauca Department, an area that covers the towns of Paez, Belalcazar, and Inza.

The Defense Ministry also reported that troops of the 3d, 9th, and 10th brigades are carrying out operations in Cauca Department. The brigades are using helicopter gunships and infantry units to repel the counterattacks of the guerrillas, who, commanded by M-19 Chief Carlos Pizarro Leongomez, have the support of Peruvian, Venezuelan, Ecuadoran, Panamanian, and Nicaraguan insurgents.

There are additional Army activities in areas such as Alto Sinu, on the border between the Departments of Antioquia and Cordoba, in the northwestern part of the country; lower San Jorge in Cordoba, Arauquita and Saravena in Arauta, Trujillo, and Roldanillo in Valle, and Tibu in northern Santander, where guerrillas of the Popular Liberation Army (EPL), the National Liberation Army (ELN), the M-19, and the pro-Indian group "Quintin Lame," ambushed military patrols causing a considerable number of military and rebel casualties.

Finally, it was learned that the military men wounded and killed in the clashes in Paez, Cauca Department, were transported by helicopter to the installations of the 9th Brigade in Neiva, southwest of Bogota, because that region is nearer Cauca, the scene of the clashes.

Regarding the ELN attack on the Army communication tower on La India Hill, Tibu Municipality, in northeastern Santander Department, it was reported that three guerrillas died and at least three soldiers were wounded during the attack.

ISRAELI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PRESIDENT

PA271447 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Roni Milo, deputy foreign minister of Israel, is visiting here. At noon he was received by President Leon Febres Cordero and Vice President Blasco Penaherrera Padilla. Later he was received by Andres Vallejo, president of the Ecuadoran Congress. He also talked to Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran.

Roni Milo told newsmen that the purpose of his visit to Ecuador is to improve cultural, commercial, and other relations, between the two countries.

AIR FORCE-NAVY MANEUVERS WITH U.S. FORCES BEGIN

PA260435 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The "Blue Horizon" and "Unita" air force and naval maneuvers between Ecuador and the United States officially began today, in a climate of mutual cooperation and friendship.

The naval maneuvers are intended to coordinate defense in case of aggression. Six U.S. Navy units, along with Ecuadoran submarines, Coast Guard units, Navy aviators, and marines are participating in the maneuvers.

The Air Force maneuvers will continue until 5 September and include a U.S. Air Force F-16 squadron and personnel from Taura, Manta, Salinas, and other bases.

FUT SCHEDULES WORKERS STRIKE FOR 17 SEPTEMBER

PA261756 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The United Workers Front [FUT] has scheduled a 24-hour national workers strike on 17 September to protest against regime policies, especially the latest economic measures adopted by the Monetary Board. The strike will demonstrate the strength of the workers and general population and their rejection of the economic measures, the banking sector, and the international monopolies, said Edgar Ponce, president of the FUT. The platform of struggles established by the FUT, along with the call to the strike includes the following points:

Abolishment of the economic measures decreed on 11 August; freezing of the prices of staples, basic services, and rents; rejection of the increase of interprovincial and urban transportation fares; suspension of payment of the foreign debt; attention to the platform of struggles approved on 19 July by the FUT convention; the trial and dismissal of the finance, government, agriculture, foreign relations, and energy ministers; and the elimination of the executing units created by the government.

Ponce also announced that the FUT will send a commission before the Constitutional Guarantees Court today to request that the latest economic measures be declared unconstitutional, and before the National Transportation Commission on 28 August to seek to prevent the increase of urban transportation fares. On 3 September there will be a march to the Parliament.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT ON CORTEZ ARREST, INVESTIGATION

PA280418 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0320 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The Foreign Relations Secretariat has responded to the protest presented by the U.S. Embassy in relation to what it termed the illegal arrest and mistreatment of DEA agent Victor Cortez.

The Secretariat explains that Victor Cortez was assigned to the U.S. General Consulate in Guadalajara, and he was issued credentials for this purpose. It adds that his reponsibilities were limited to the exchange of information with the Office of the Attorney General in matters related to the struggle against drug trafficking. It notes that on 18 August Victor Cortez was arrested with Antonio Antonio Garate Bustamante, who had a criminal record and who had in his possession weapons reserved for the use by the Armed Forces. At the time of his arrest Cortez had neither his credentials nor his identification card with him.

In regard to the injuries and mistreatment, the Secretariat has ordered an investigation; it has been documented that he suffered only minor bruises. Moreover, the 11 people involved in the mistreatment of Cortez have been arrested.

The note confirms the firm intention of the government to strengthen cooperation against drug trafficking.

The U.S. Embassy has reported it views the beginning of legal procedures in this case as a positive event.

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT GARCIA TO VISIT IN OCTOBER

FL270328 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0022 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Mexico, 26 (NOTIMEX) -- Sources close to the Peruvian Embassy have reported that President Alan Garcia will visit Mexico the 1st week in October and will meet with President De la Madrid.

The sources said the invitation was made by De la Madrid when Garcia visited Mexico to personally present his country's assistance after the September 1985 earthquakes.

Garcia's visit was originally planned for this month; it was postponed due to the crisis Peru experienced after the assassination of the Sendero Luminoso prisoners.

The agenda of the meeting is not yet known, the sources said the conversations may include the foreign debt, bilateral relations, and strengthening Latin American unity.

The sources stressed that Garcia's visit is part of a diplomatic tour that includes attending the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, the UN General Assembly meeting, and a state visit to Egypt.

ESQUIVEL HEADS NONALIGNED SUMMIT DELEGATION

PA261946 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Aug 86 p 1

[By Luis Restrepo Rosas]

[Text] Vice President Roderick Esquivel will head the delegation to the Nonaligned Movement meeting taking place in Zimbabwe, Africa, this week.

The other members of the Panamanian delegation are: Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera, alternate UN Ambassador Leonardo Kam, Major Luis Samudio of the Defense Forces, and PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] Secretary General Carlos Ozores.

Panama is a member of the Nonaligned Movement, which was founded by late President Tito of Yugoslavia along with Presidents Nasser of Egypt, Nehru of India, and Sukarno of Indonesia. In 1975 Omar Torrijos Herrera, who was then the head of the Panamanian Government, attended the Nonaligned Movement meeting held in Sri Lanka. It was at this meeting that he made the famous statement: "The missile that can destroy an ideal has not yet been invented," referring to the Panamanians' permanent struggle to recover full sovereignty over their territory.

At the meeting in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, the delegation -- in which Vice President Esquivel will represent President Eric Arturo Delvalle -- will reiterate the effort to recover the Canal in accordance with the clauses of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, with the total fulfillment of the treaties within the time left for the interoceanic canal to be returned to Panama.

MATUTINO: U.S. AMBASSADOR DOES 'NOT FIT IN'

PA261630 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 26 Aug 86 p 4-A

[From the "Moyolandia" column by Harmodio Icaza: "Tuesday Notes"]

[Excerpts] Relations with the United States have not improved with the arrival of Ambassador Davis. On the contrary, there are reasons to believe that they are in fact deteriorating. Evidently, the ambassador's Paraguayan ways have not fit in well here.

Meanwhile, some officials in the U.S. Department of State and other U.S. Government agencies believe they are tougher cowboys than Reagan and that things can be done at gunpoint; this is causing friction.

CANAL ADMINISTRATOR'S POWER VIEWED AS THREATENED

PA262131 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Euclides Corro]

[Text] Talking to CRITICA, members of the Panama Canal Commission Board of Directors yesterday confirmed that there is indeed a U.S. "plot" to curtail the authority of the administrator who will be appointed in 1990 on behalf of our country to head that Canal company.

The Panamanian board members will discuss this situation and other violations of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties during the next meeting in October, "because we will not stand idly by in the face of these abuses," our source said.

He added that "indeed we are concerned over the fact that many directorates of the Panama Canal Commission are solely in the hands of U.S. citizens and that Panamanians are not being appointed or promoted to those positions."

He also confirmed that "on many occasions, the U.S. Administration preferred to eliminate the posts of deputy directors rather than appoint Panamanians."

Regarding the case involving the Marine Division, another of the directors noted that "it is advisable that Panamanians be trained so one of them may be appointed as deputy director as soon as possible, because that division handles the training of 'Panamanian pilots'."

At present, only 29 pilots out of 270 working at the Panama Canal Commission are Panamanian citizens.

It was noted that the attempt to grant autonomy to other directorates within the Canal Commission "could be a means to curtail the administrator's authority when a Panamanian takes over."

Another of the charges mentioned by the directors involves Section No 1106 of Law 96-70 which establishes the post and duties of a chief engineer with the same rank of a deputy administrator.

The U.S. President will decide the functions of this chief engineer, who is yet to be appointed. It is logical to think that the appointment will be made when a Panamanian administrator is appointed solely to curtail his authority.

In conclusion, they concurred that "on one hand, the goal is to have more executive positions for Panamanians, but on the other hand, every time there is a vacancy, instead of conducting internal examinations, U.S. citizens residing in the United States are given the opportunity to apply by announcing that they will receive a percentage additional to their wages, free utilities, housing, and trips for them and their families."

BRIEFS

SWISS ENVOY LEAVES -- His Excellency Francois Nordmann, the Swiss ambassador to Panama with his main office in Guatemala, visited President Eric Arturo Delvalle after completing 2 years of fruitful work for the benefit of friendly relations between the two countries. [Summary] [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Aug 86 PA]

COSTA RICA

ARIAS DISCUSSES CONTADORA, CONTRA PRESENCE

PA272139 Paris AFP in Spanish 1907 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug (AFP) -- President Oscar Arias said today that there are some 125,000 Nicaraguans in his country whom he considers an obstacle to the nation's social and economic stability. "These Nicaraguans, many of them contras, are probably the main obstacle we have in achieving the reactivation of our economy," Arias said in a telephone interview with the Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network.

He said that [words indistinct] "a few of them are refugees who are being helped by public and private international agencies. The rest are undocumented people fleeing their country because they refuse to live under the Sandinist regime." Arias described these Nicaraguans as "people who cannot find a job, who are going hungry, and who are in search of new opportunities. That is why they cross the border."

"They are a serious problem for the Costa Rican people, and that is why we are interested, more than anyone else, in an end to the war in Nicaragua. We hope for the consolidation of Central American peace through dialogue in the Contadora Group," he said.

"Costa Rica reiterates once more that it rejects violence and hopes for the success of the Contadora talks to achieve a negotiated solution in the Latin American area," Arias said.

The Costa Rican president also said that his foreign minister, Rodrigo Madrigal, will visit Bogota this weekend to meet with his Colombian counterpart, Julio Londono, to prepare for a future Contadora meeting. "Costa Rica is pleased to find that it agrees on many points with Colombian foreign policy; we hope to continue the struggle to see if one day we can bring peace to Central America," he said.

Going back to the issue of the Nicaraguan contras, Arias said: "Any contra engaged in military activity will be expelled if captured. We have already expelled several of them," he said. "We have also removed from their jobs, no matter what their rank, those Costa Ricans who have cooperated with the contras in military activities that may threaten our democracy," he warned.

"Believe me, Costa Rica and President Oscar Arias have committed themselves to the entire world and especially to nine Latin American presidents to keep Costa Rica neutral and removed from the warmongering affairs of the region," he said. "We are in favor of democracy. We identify with the Western world's pluralism, and in the East-West fight we favor the West. Any other statement is unfounded," Arias said.

GARRON REPORTS U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS TO ARRIVE

PA270449 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0035 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] San Jose, 26 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Security Minister Hernan Garron Salazar said today that in January 180 U.S. military engineers will arrive in Costa Rica to participate in civic work. Garron said that the U.S. personnel will work with Costa Rican civilian police in the construction of two bridges in the region of Quepos, 200 km south of San Jose.

In addition, the U.S. engineers will carry out other civic works in the same area, such as the repair of schools and community installations. Garron did not mention the exact date of the arrival of the U.S. engineers or specify how long they will remain in the country.

Some 160 U.S. military engineers were in the southern part of Costa Rica between February and April 1986. During their stay they built a Bailey bridge and repaired another four bridges.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF DIALOGUE

PA271456 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 26 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] In reference to the next meeting with guerrilla representatives in Mexico City, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has said that with this he is carrying out a peace policy of which dialogue is an instrument.

He said: This is why I cannot understand why the Nicaraguans do not want to talk with the contras, although they are their enemies.

He stressed that he will sit down and talk with the kidnappers of his daughter because he feels that dialogue is a necessary instrument in seeking peace. His efforts are aimed at this.

Duarte also said that no pact with the guerrillas exists and added: However, an honest proposal has been presented by the government, saying that El Salvador is undergoing a change, it has changed, and it will continue to change.

In order to achieve this, however, it is necessary for all sectors to join the democratic process wanted by all peoples. This is what Guatemala wanted, and this is why the people cast their votes, to change the country's situation.

Regarding some observers' descriptions of the government-guerrilla meeting as a partial success, President Duarte said that the fact that the dialogue will be held and that a date for it has been set defines the situation completely.

He said that this is the first step in the process. Another meeting will be held later to address details.

FMLN-FDR SAYS GOVERNMENT 'ENDANGERING' TALKS

PA280315 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0145 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Communique issued by the FDR Executive Committee and the FMLN General Command in El Salvador; dated 27 August]

[Text] Immediately following the agreement reached in Mexico City between our front and the Salvadoran Government to choose the city of Sesori, in San Miguel Department, as the place to hold the third round of talks, the following events have happened:

1. The government Army has militarized Sesori and is carrying out repressive actions against the civilian residents in the area;

2. The government's spokesman, Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, in contrast with the reasons we chose Sesori -- where there are no permanent Army positions, repressive forces, or organized civil defense groups -- as the venue for the third meeting and not Berlin, San Miguel or Gotera, has indicated that there can and undoubtedly will be the required and necessary military security to hold the talks in the places agreed upon and that this is the responsibility of the government and the Armed Forces;

3. The culture and communications minister, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, who headed the government delegation to the Mexico preparatory talks, has said that a definitive agreement was reached and that this agreement is not subject to the results of the upcoming preparatory meeting. This is not true, because we still have to reach agreements on important points such as the agenda, the truce, the participation of observers, and security in order to hold the third round of talks;

4. The government, with propagandistic intentions, is taking officials and the media to Sesori to review the community works that should be carried out. This is happening at this moment, when a national transportation stoppage has been decreed by the FMLN and when the government is also carrying out military operations in the area.

Based on the preceding facts, the FMLN states:

A) In the above described military situation, we believe that the propaganda and the press activities which the government is implementing in Sesori are not right and are very dangerous.

B) The date for the meeting is not definite until we reach an overall agreement, which should be discussed in the coming preparatory meeting to be held during the first 15 days of September. The place for the meeting is not confirmed until the government and the Armed Forces respect the demilitarization of the area.

C) The FMLN is maintaining its military operations plan. The national transportation stoppage will continue within this framework if the government's Army continues its military operations in several parts of the country. This situation will remain as it is until the two sides agree to a national truce that will permit the holding of the third round of talks.

D) The government's actions are endangering the Mexico City agreements and seek to hinder the third round of talks. Nevertheless, the FDR-FMLN reiterate their willingness to hold a dialogue and that they will attend the second preparatory meeting to review this entire situation.

[Signed] El Salvador, 27 August 1986.

FDR Executive Committee.

FMLN General Command.

BLANDON VISITS PERQUIN, MEETS REPORTERS

PA270450 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1948 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Report by Francisco Espinoza]

[Excerpts] YSU listeners, this is a special report from the eastern area of the country.

Today the Armed Forces carried out combined civic activities in Perquin, in war-torn Morazan Department. General Adolfo Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other high-ranking military authorities were present for these activities. [passage omitted] The following are statements by Gen Blandon during a news conference with local and foreign correspondents in Perquin.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] The Armed Forces and the insurgents have been fighting over Perquin for a long time. What does your presence here represent? What meaning does it have in the development of the war or the development [words indistinct]?

[Blandon] This is an operation that is being carried out under the name of "23 October Heroes." This is the second phase of the operation. The first phase was carried out about a month and a half ago. It is part of a military plan drafted at the beginning of this year by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The plan is aimed at keeping the area of Perquin, which has endured constant terrorist actions, under the control of the Armed Forces. We undertook a very important tactical operation, and it has yielded very good results. The terrorist groups that operated in this area have been forced to disperse. According to the information I have received from the commanders, the terrorist groups have dispersed, and only small groups remain. These small groups are of no tactical importance in the operation we have undertaken in the area. The operation has yielded very good results, and we hope to maintain our presence in the area.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] Joaquin Villalobos, one of the strongest Marxist leaders and a leader of the groups that are up in arms, held a news conference not far from where you are sitting. If the new round of talks is held and Joaquin Villalobos sits facing you and the representatives of the civilian government, will he have the same negotiating power he had last year when he held that news conference, or has there been a substantial change in the balance of power?

[Blandon] The balance of power has shifted substantially. I do not feel they now enjoy the same situation they enjoyed in Ayagualo or La Palma. They are weak. The number of terrorists throughout the country has decreased noticeably. They are facing deep ideological problems and serious problems with the [word indistinct] of their soldiers [efectivos militares]. Regarding their military situation in terms of this round of talks, I feel that militarily it is not good.

[Reporter] What is the Army's opinion of this? If you are winning the war and the situation is favorable for you, why would you sit down to negotiate?

[Blandon] Because we are a professional Army and a professional Armed Forces. We are men who have fought for more than 6 years. We are prepared for war. We are experienced. However, this does not mean that we are not reasonable. Our people have suffered and endured a 6-year war, and we must give them peace. We must do our share to give them peace. While Joaquin Villalobos is announcing that the war will be expanded throughout the country, the Armed Forces is announcing a peace plan for everyone. The Armed Forces is announcing the "United To Rebuild" plan, which is quite different from Joaquin Villalobos' plan that calls only for death and destruction. We are announcing a plan that will return the displaced people to their homes, rebuild the homes destroyed by violence, and return calm, peace, and work to all Salvadorans.

[Reporter] How much medicine did you distribute here today? Where did it come from?

[Blandon] I cannot say how much medicine we are distributing, not in amounts. This aid is coming from the various ministries and from international aid.

[Reporter] General, how long will the troops remain in this area?

[Blandon] That will depend on the development of the operation. I have not held a final meeting with the commanders leading the various groups. After this news conference I will meet with them, and we will decide on this matter.

[Reporter] General, there seems to be a trend [words indistinct] several proposals made by [words indistinct] leftist groups and lately also (?bombarded) by the Catholic Church. If the search should turn up obstacles, should a way to soften this [word indistinct] position be sought and [words indistinct] to hold a dialogue with the rebel groups? What is the Army's position?

[Blandon] That would have to be studied by the government. Domestic and international policies are directed by the president of the Republic. Therefore, to amend the Constitution it is necessary for two constituent assemblies to approve these changes. If other mechanisms are sought and the Constitution can be amended without going through this procedure, then the Supreme Court of Justice or any other government organization can amend it. [sentence as heard] Militarily, I cannot give you a specific answer.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Blandon] That is absurd, totally absurd. It is one of the positions that must be changed if they really have the political will for dialogue to achieve peace and reach a positive [word indistinct] through the dialogue.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]. There are two positions: The government insists that the rebels must lay down their weapons, and the rebels speak of [words indistinct] two armies. [Sentence indistinct].

[Blandon] The president of the Republic was chosen by the people during an election you all witnessed. He was chosen freely, and the Constitution does not allow him to share power. It is totally illogical for an armed group to try to get a share of power through (?rifles) and [words indistinct]. If they want a share of power they must [words indistinct] in Perquin; they must fight us politically. The Constitution allows them to do this.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the FDN and the various groups fighting against the Managua regime [words indistinct] cut the flow of weapons coming from Nicaragua for the Salvadoran guerrillas. Has this ended [words indistinct]? Is there any truth to reports that the Salvadoran Army could help the anti-Sandinist guerrillas with training or advisers?

[Blandon] We have been enduring the effects of the Sandinist support for (?our terrorists) for more than 6 years. We all know that the terrorists have been trained, armed, [words indistinct] from Managua. However, the Salvadoran Army has not talked about how, at any given time, we could support (?a force) that helps the anti-Sandinists. [end recording]

REBELS OCCUPY ROADS IN SAN MIGUEL DEPARTMENT

PA261415 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] At 1400 on 24 August guerrilla units of the Commander Gonzalo Southern Group, carrying out orders from the FMLN General Command to stop the circulation of vehicles, occupied a sector of the Coastal Highway near El Capulin, Chirilagua municipality, San Miguel Department. During the 5 hours they were in control of the highway, the guerrilla units set up two roadblocks, destroyed five power pylons, and distributed propaganda. The enemy never showed up.

During the night of 24 August another guerrilla unit of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade and clandestine units of the Commander Gonzalo Southern Group seized control of another sector of the Coastal Highway, near the village El Corral, in Chirilagua municipality. Our units destroyed seven power pylons in continuation of the campaign to destroy the Duarte regime's war economy.

GUATEMALA

AZCONA, DUARTE VISIT, VIEW C.A. SITUATION

PA270026 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1950 GMT 26 Aug 86

[By Alberto Flores]

[Text] Guatemala, 26 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- In Guatemala today Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo talked about guerrilla activities and their consequences for Central America. The two presidents are in Guatemala to participate in a convention of the Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies which began its working meetings today.

During a news conference, Duarte Azcona agreed that "the Central American conflict can be solved only by Central Americans with the political will to understand that peace can be attained solely through a democratic process."

The suit presented by Nicaragua at the International Court of Justice [ICJ], in which Nicaragua accuses Honduras and Costa Rica of supporting U.S. plans for intervention, was described by Duarte as "thoughtless and inadmissible." Duarte said: "Above all, this thoughtless attitude of the Nicaraguan Government is inappropriate, because at the Esquipulas summit on 24 and 25 May the five Central American presidents spoke frankly and decided to continue the dialogue."

Azcona Hoyo denied Nicaragua's accusation that "Honduras is occupied by U.S. military interventionist forces." President Azcona said that the presence of U.S. military advisers in Honduras does not represent intervention, because they have always been there, as they have been present in many other Central American countries and the rest of the world.

Asked whether Honduras is getting ready to match its forces with those of Nicaragua, Azcona said: "An arms race is not beneficial for the people, and Honduras is not involved in one." Regarding the number of soldiers in the Honduran Armed Forces, Azcona described the Armed Forces as "a very conscientious body, composed of some 15,000-17,000 men, including the police force."

He added that "this year, very few U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers have been carried out." He explained that most activities were limited to works to benefit the Honduran people, including the construction of nonstrategic roads.

In other statements to the press, President Duarte revealed that "5 years ago, Nicaragua gave 100 tons of weapons to the Guatemalan guerrillas to destabilize the military government of Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia."

"The Sandinist government is subordinated to the interests of the communist countries, which want to expand their Marxist philosophy through all of Central America," Duarte said, adding: "The Sandinists are playing their East-West cards." Duarte asserted that "the Sandinists do not find a solution to their internal problems because they have a totalitarian, aberrant system, which permits no criticism." He gave as an example of this the closing of the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA.

For the Salvadoran president, the freedom of the press example is sufficient "when one compares the censorship that exists in Nicaragua with the free criticism that appears every day against the other area governments." Then he wondered: "If internally Nicaraguans are trying to blame the U.S. people, the Catholic Church, and all those who opposed their decisions, how will they reach an understanding with countries that want to consolidate a pluralist and democratic government?"

Duarte accused Nicaragua of being "a bridge for the support that the Guatemalan and Salvadoran guerrilla movements receive from the rest of the communist countries." He said that "so long as there is a communist government in Nicaragua, there will always be problems in Central America."

Duarte on Democratic Process

PA270403 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 26 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Aug -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has said: Only Central Americans can understand Central America's problems. With political willingness, all must understand that only through a democratic process is it possible to achieve peace.

He said that he is concerned about Nicaragua's puzzling actions and rash stance. Nicaragua does not seem to understand that only through the joint work of the five countries can a solution be attained.

Duarte added that for this reason Nicaragua's accusing Costa Rica and Honduras at The Hague International Court seems entirely improper to him. He said that this is particularly true after the Esquipulas meeting where the two sides spoke frankly about their continuing to talk.

Duarte also said that after all the efforts made by the vice presidents to create a Central American parliament, Nicaragua has now assumed an entirely thoughtless posture and has sued two Central American countries.

Duarte yesterday dismissed any possibility of combining his country's national Army -- to form a single armed body -- with the rebel groups that fight against his government, as the guerrillas have demanded to conclude a peace pact.

Duarte made these remarks in Guatemala City when attending the opening of UPADI [Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies] 1986 convention.

The Salvadoran president described the rebels' proposal as "an absurd idea" and said that this was an insurgents' strategy to hold his government responsible for an eventual failure of the current negotiations. Duarte said that several factors determine his posture as opposed to the guerrillas' proposal. "They want a state within a state. This is impossible and unconstitutional."

Duarte Denies Trade Restrictions

PA270353 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today dismissed the possibility of his government's imposing trade restrictions on Guatemala, as was reported some days ago.

[Begin Duarte recording] Vinicio Cerezo spoke to me over the telephone precisely about what you have mentioned. I told him that so far we had not given thought to any type of retaliation. We have been trying to solve problems. There are always problems, of course. We have always tried to solve them through understanding. This is why I told him to stop worrying; such a thing would not happen. We would not close the border.

I also told him it would be better if the economy minister and the Central Bank president met to discuss these matters that affect both Guatemalan and Salvadoran industries. The Guatemalan farmers who sell produce worth $90 million yearly to El Salvador would be harmed. We do not want this to happen. We want to achieve sensible solutions through understanding for the good of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and even Nicaragua. All these countries can try to find economic, political, and social solutions that lead to peace. This is the way to peace and understanding. [end recording]

AZCONA MEETS WITH U.S. OFFICIAL WALKER

PA271603 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 27 Aug 86 p 7

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Aug (AFP) -- President Jose Azcona and William Walker, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Central America, met today to analyze the regional crisis, official reports have indicated. Walker's visit coincides with the arrival in Tegucigalpa of Arturo Cruz and Alfonso Robelo, the leaders of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), Frank Arana, FDN spokesman in Honduras, told AFP.

Walker is the assistant to Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, a key official in the U.S. approval of the $100 million for the Nicaraguan contras.

Along with Secretary of State George Shultz, Abrams also decided on the surprising removal of former Ambassador to Honduras John Ferch, because it was considered that he would not be effective for the implementation of the program for the anti-Sandinist rebels.

According to local news media, Walker reportedly contacted Cruz and Robelo, but Arana said that he was unaware of such a possibility. Meanwhile, a U.S. Embassy spokesman told AFP that he "knows nothing" about the alleged meeting between Walker and the UNO leaders.

Regarding the meeting between President Azcona and Walker, the spokesman said they discussed "bilateral topics," not mentioning any specifics. Walker said only that "we had a conversation on many topics," and when asked about the channeling of the aid to the rebels said only: "No comment."

On his part, a government house spokesman told AFP that during the dialogue they discussed "issues of national and regional interest." Walker's visit comes a few days after President Azcona and General Humberto Regalado, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, said that they will not permit the training of contras in Honduran territory or the passage of the aid to the rebels through the country.

REGALADO COMMENTS ON CONTRA AID DISTRIBUTION

PA260427 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander of the Armed Forces, has said that the United States will respect Honduras' sovereignty, as manifested by its decision not to allow the delivery of the military and economic supplies to the contras, and to prevent their training in [Honduran] territory.

Regalado had previously said that the Green Berets will not be allowed to train the contras in Honduras; the transit of supplies coming from the $100 million approved by the U.S. Congress for the Nicaraguan rebels will not be permitted, either.

Regalado refused to comment on the mechanism the Armed Forces will actually use to enforce this decision and to prevent the provisioning of the contras through Honduras.

He said: "This will not be allowed." "At least, we, the Armed Forces, are not willing to train the contras."

Regarding the possibility that the Reagan government may exert (economic) pressure to try to weaken the position of the government of [President Jose] Azcona and of the Armed Forces, Regalado did not say how they plan to face this kind of situation. "I do not believe that will happen. This would be an act against our sovereignty, and I believe that the United States will respect it," he said, but he admitted that it is possible this could happen.

Commenting on this possibility, he said: "This would be an act that would lead us to a situation similar to the one we had with El Salvador."

It was not possible to determine whether he was referring to the 1969 war or to later times, when U.S. advisers trained the Salvadoran Army in Puerto Castilla.

reover, Regalado reiterated that the Armed Forces "are concerned" about the conflict tween the ASU [not further identified] and the National Agrarian Institute (INA) ion and its director. He said this situation has its origins outside the borders.

t is a movement supported by Nicaragua aimed at destabilizing the country. caraguan Marxists have infiltrated the organizations," he said, adding: "Honduras presents a problem for them, because it is an example of democracy, and Nicaragua is termined to export its system to its neighbors."

EMPO asked Regalado if this situation could bring a change in the position of the med Forces regarding the contras.

said: No, we support the decision the president has taken. Azcona Hoyo defines th the foreign and domestic policies, and if he believes it necessary to make any anges, the Armed Forces will support him.

garding the item published in the Armed Forces magazine linking newsmen and directors the media to "subversion and communism," he said that the article was misinterpreted. at happened, he said, is that it was related to the case of Uruguay, where "the pamaros and the press were involved in subversive matters."

he Armed Forces did not authorize the commander who wrote the article to write it, d does not share the views of the magazine." By the way, he said, "this magazine not the official mouthpiece of the Armed Forces, and we do not believe that the cal media are subversive or are being influenced by communism," he said.

NICARAGUA

MMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES ORTEGA DEPARTURE FOR HARARE

252343 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Aug 86 p 5

ommunique No 28 issued by the Presidency's Information and Press Directorate in nagua on 24 August]

ext] The Directorate of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic here- reports that President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution, is to part, heading a government delegation to attend the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in rare, Zimbabwe where more than 70 world chiefs of state will gather.

is trip is especially important for Nicaragua because President Ortega will have the portunity to reaffirm and defend the principles of nonalignment and to explain the aceful position that inspires Nicaragua's foreign policy to the conference. Ortega ll also accept invitations for official visits to Yugoslavia, Burkina Faso, Ghana, ngo, India, the PRC, the DPRK, and the GDR, countries with which Nicaragua has close es of cooperation and friendship.

ring the president's absence and according to the law, Vice President Sergio rez rcado will assume his duties.

nagua, 24 August 1986

enty-five years later, all weapons against aggression!

rectorate of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic

Visits Burkina Faso

For coverage of the visit by President Daniel Ortega to Burkina Faso, see the West Africa section of the 28 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARCE HEADS FSLN DELEGATION TO SPD CONGRESS

PA252324 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Communique issued by the Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate in Managua on 23 August]

[Text] The Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate reports that:

Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, vice coordinator of the National Directorate's Executive Commission, heads the FSLN delegation that will attend the FRG's Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] congress to be held from 25 to 29 August.

The delegation is also made up of Jose Pasos, deputy chief of the FSLN's International Relations Department, and Herberto Incer, the Nicaraguan ambassador to the FRG.

Secretariat of the FSLN National Directorate

Managua, 23 August 1986

Twenty-five years later, all weapons against aggression

MALMIERCA PRAISES NONALIGNED SUMMIT DRAFT

FL270226 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Statements by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] We have studied the documents prepared by Zimbabwe to draft the declaration of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, and we have evaluated it as a very positive document that, in our opinion, unites all the necessary elements to allow the declaration to serve the principle goals of the movement. The document makes references, which we consider to be generally correct, to the principle problems of the current international situation and places special importance to the struggle for the defense of peace, the need to link disarmament efforts with development efforts. It also lends special importance to the necessary struggle to eliminate the apartheid regime and achieve Namibia's independence. Reference is also made to practically all the current world situations. In the Latin American and the Caribbean section, there is a paragraph we believe correctly evaluates the situation in our area. In brief, we believe the draft declaration is a useful basis that will allow advancement at the conference.

Document Refers to Guantanamo

PA262134 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 86

["Note," read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The press has learned that the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, which is to begin shortly in Harare, will renew the demand that the U.S. Naval Base in Guantanamo be dismantled. For the past 25 years, since the birth of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade, each of the group's summit meetings have demanded the unconditional withdrawal of that Yankee military enclave, which is viewed as being highly harmful for territorial integrity and sovereignty. The paragraphs including the demand are part of a document which expresses opposition to all foreign military installations. The heads of state and government present in Harare will review this document. It will then be included in the conference's final declaration. In addition, the draft document rejects the economic embargo imposed by the United States on Cuba for almost a quarter of a century. It demands that Washington pay an indemnity for the material damage caused by this arbitrary action. These views, which aim to defend the fundamental rights of the Cuban people as well as the rest of the Third World nations in the face of imperialist arrogance, take on a special meaning following the report from Washington that the Ronald Reagan government has decided to intensify the economic embargo, and increase its watch on U.S. citizens who wish to visit here. The Nonaligned Movement's support for the Cuban demands -- prompted by the presence of Guantanamo base -- constitute a strong encouragement for our people. This indicates that reactionary forces are no longer able to handle international relations however they wish. Harare will be a new podium of solidarity with the nation that is hoisting the banners of dignity and revolutionary principles under the noses of the northern empire.

BOUTERSE DENOUNCES ATTACKS AGAINST PROCESS

FL251537 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0142 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Paramaribo, 23 Aug (SNA-NOTIMEX) -- Suriname's Commander of the Revolution Desi Bouterse has charged that the struggle of criminal bands is not against his Army but against the ideas of the revolutionary process and against the awareness that the people have begun to gain.

The revolutionary chief's denunciation was made following an attack against a military patrol on 21 August, during which four soldiers were killed, five wounded, and several disappeared.

During a meeting of the 25 February Movement, an organization which supports Bouterse, its members called for Prime Minister Pretaap Radhakishun to adopt measures directed at making the Governments of France and the Netherlands stop the aid being given by foreign forces to the Brunswijk band and to end the operations of the band on territory of French Guiana.

Crisis Team Considered

FL272108 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] At a closed door meeting of the national assembly, Chief of Staff of the National Army (Ivan Hanoff) and Prime Minister Pretaap Radhakishun informed members of the situation in the Marowijne which led to the death of four soldiers last week. At the meeting it was disclosed that the government was busy with the formation of a crisis team on which the national assembly was asked to nominate two members.

The national assembly is said to be considering the proposal.

In the meantime, a public meeting of the national assembly to discuss the affair in East Suriname has been cancelled.

New Actions Denied

FL272144 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] Rumors about new actions in the Marowijne area yesterday have been denied by the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY.

Director of the Department of Peoples' Mobilization Lieutenant (Lawren Slater) said that malicious rumors are being spread in order to create confusion among the people in the country. He disclosed that the people who are engaged in this type of activity are being sought after.